THE COURTS.

IMPORTANT-DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

Two Highway Robbers Sent to the State Prison for Twenty Years and a Bigamist for Three Years.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. The Bininger Case Decided-Verdict for the Creditors. Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of the Felition of Hardy, Blake & Co. w. Bininger & Clarke.—The adjourned hearing of the case was resumed yesterday. By permission of the Court on the previous evening the petition was amended alleging that Bininger had committed certain acts of bankruptey other than those set forth

in the first petition.

Mr. Compten, on behalf of Mr. Ciarke, objected to the petition being amended, and proceeded to dwell at some length upon the question of jurisdiction, contending that the petitioners must stand or fall by their first petition.

Judge Biatchford said he had no doubt whatever

of the power of the Court.

Mr. Compton then drew up an amended answer and Mr. A. B. Clarke was recalled as a witness. He stated that the complaint flied in the Superior Court against Bininger was made for the protection of the creditors and to secure his own rights in the accounting with Bininger; ne was unacquainted with the mode of procedure and simply applied for a receiver over the property because he thought it was the proper course to pursue. Previous to the time that payment was stopped there was a persistent effort made to dispose of the lands in Virginia belonging to the firm

to the firm.

In reply to, Mr. Bangs the witness stated that it was almost an impossibility to say whether or not the firm was solvent at the time nayment was stopped, finasmoch as Mr. Binnger was the fiscal manager of the concern; witness consuited Mr. Binger as to what should be done, but he would not listen to him; he intended to propose a sale of the assets for the benealt of the creditors; he did not think, however, that a forced sale would have helped the firm out of the difficulty.

Mr. James F. Morgan, counsel for the receiver, was next examined. He stated that he had acted for the receiver, who, under the order of the Supe-

for the receiver, who, under the order of the Superior Count, took possession of the property. The receiver, Mr. Haurahan, had acted under his advice. Clarke, he thought, was not acquainted with the receiver before his appointment.

Objections having been raised at this point Mr. Compton said he desired to show that over fifty per cent would have been paid the creditors by this time had the receiver not been restrained by the present proceedings.

can would have been paid the creditors by this time had the receiver not been restrained by the present proceedings.

Judge Blatchford observed that there was no doubt the receiver had been legally and properly appointed, but that nothing should be referred to prior to the 4th of November, the day upon which payment was stopped.

Mr. Morgan intuier testified that he saw Bininger and Clarke in the establishment after the apnointment of the receiver and prior to the shing of the peution in bunkrupicy.

In cross-examination the witness stated that Mr. Banraha was a lawyer, and Mr. Bangs wanted to show that the receiver, being a member of the legal profession, was consquantly inexperienced in the liquor and grocery business, whereupon Judge Blatchford remarked that he was not going to six in judgment on the superior Court.

Mr. Compton then put in evidence the petitions of the Bank of America and of Jones, Beccher & Co, field upon November 50.

Judge Blatchford said there was no question of fact before the jury. He desired to put the case in sach a snape as would strip it of all questions of fact, so that the interpretation now given it would dispose of it for faure occasions. Upon the law of the creditors.

Mr. Compton considered that it was proper to pre-

dispose of it for fature occasions. Upon the law of the case, therefore, he would direct a worder for the creditors.

Air, Compton considered that it was proper to present the question of intent to the jury.

Andge Blatchford said his view was otherwise. It seemed to him there was a clear case in point of law, since the cytidence was all the one way. There were three considerations in the case. The dist was watcher Bininger & Clarke were insolvent when they committed the alleged acts of bankrupter; secondly, whether they suffered or whether they procured and suffered their property to be taken upon legal process, and thirdly, whether that act was done with intent to defeat and delay the operations of the Bankruptey act. After defining the meaning of insolvency, which was the lasbility to pay in legal tonder debts matured, without reference to possibility or probability of future payment, the deutors in this case were unable to meet their engagements on the 4th of November last. As to the second point, it was admitted that Bininger & Clarke suffered their property to be taken upon legal process, as the appointment of the receiver showed. As to the intent to defeat the operation of the act, it had always been held under such circumstances that the denial of the intent itself was of no avail, since the party who knowingly and wilfully committed any act was aware of the necessary inevitable consequence that would result. In this case Bininger and Clarke suffered the transfer of their property upon process of law. There was only one duty he could perform, and that was to direct a verdict for the creditors upon the ground that being linsolvent on the 19th inst., the debtors suffered their property to be taken, upon legal process, swith intent, by such disposition of their property, and the could be confident of the Bankruptey law of the United States.

Mr. Compton then asked the Court to note his exception to the charge, which was accordingly done.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT, Alleged Fraudulent Personation of Revenu Omcers. Before Commissioner Shields.
The United States vs Later and Kuhner.—The de-

endants were charged with fraudulently personating Custom House officers, for having, as alleged, made an unauthorized seizure of sirks upon which, it was claimed, the duty had not been paid. The case has the effect that the defendants proceeded to the house of one Duverger and on benalf of the government seized the silks. The intriner hearing of the case was to have been continued on Tuesday, but on the application of Mr. Sedgwick the case was adjourned for a week, counsel claiming that as two important witnesses for the defence, Colonei Whitely and Mr. bye, who would prove that the goods were selzed in good faith, the case ought to be allowed to stand

over.
The Commissioner granted the application and the

Sunggling Cigars.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

The United States vs. Thomas Stack.—The defendant was charged with smuggling between three and four thousand cigars from the steamer Eagle, from Havana, on the 20th of June last. According to the Havana, on the 20th of June last. According to the the testimony of Solomon Birdsall the defendant had charge of the cigars, which were unstamped, and which were handed him from the stern of the steamer between piers Nos. 3 and 4.

John Van Andale stated that he examined the manifest of the steamer Eagle on the date meationed and found no entry of any cigars.

The defendant was held to await the action of the formal force.

SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM.

The Real Murder Case Again-Was Judge Barnard Justified in Excluding Certain Tes

timony f Before Judges Clerke, Sutherland and Cardono. This, to the public, all-important case was up again yesterday morning, when Real's counsel renoticed the same motion which was made on Monday, so as to form a record, and the Court repeated its former

decision.

Ical's counsel, for the purpose of having the error corrected properly, read the notice and the decision of the Court rendered on Monday, refusing to hear argument on the point that since the adoption of the Judicary article in November last Judge Barnard had no right to sit as a court reviewing his own decision. Counsel admitted that the case was argued before the adoption of this article, but contended it was not decided until aiter. He also contended that Real should have a new trial, on the ground that certain testimony in his behalf had been excluded by Judge Barnard. The Court entertained this latter point, and adjourned the case until Tuesday next, when argument will be heard on it.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Life Insurance Difficulty. Before Judge Ingraham.

George Morrey vs. The British Commercial Life Insurance Company.—A motion came on Tuesday to vacate the order made by Justice Cardozo direct-ing the reinsurance of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company policies in the Continental Life Insurance Company of this city.

A large majority in amount of the policy holders united in a petition to the court to set aside this order, and asking that their polices be retusured in the Northwestern Insurance Company, of Mil-

At appeared that after the making of the contract

by the receiver with the Continental Company all the parties to the action stipulated that the order directing the reinsurance to be made in the Continental Company should be vacated, and that such company should be selected as should be satisfactory to a majority of the policy holders.

The Continental Company appeared upon the motion and opposed any change in the selection of the reinsuring company, chaiming that the contract made by the receiver was valid and that the court had not the power on motion to set it asine.

made by the receiver was varie and that the court had not the power on motion to set it aside.

Mr. Rapallo appeared on behalf of the majority of the policy helders and utged strongly that the wisbest of those most interested should be regarded by the court in selecting the company for the reinsurance of the risks.

of those most interested should be court in selecting the company for the risks.

Mr. Barnes appeared for the Insurance Department, and explained to the Court the condition of the funds of the British Commercial Company on deposit in that department.

Ex-Judge Porter appeared for the Attorney General and the Insurance Department, and claimed that the contract with the Continental Company was null and void, having been made after the proceedings in the action were stayed by the appeal of the Insurance Department and in contravention of public law and exparte; and that the contract should not be allowed to stand in face of the objections of the insured to the Continental Company.

Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT -C"AMBERS. The New Harlem Railroad Depot.

Before Judge Barnard.

A proceeding to acquire title to the block of between Lexington and Fourth avenues and Fortythe new Harlem Railroad depot, came up for hearing appointment of commissioners of appraisal to lace a valuation of the innd. This application was opposed by Mr. Gerry, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Elbert S. Kip and wife, the owners of the property, who is appeared were unwilling to dispose of their pro-

perty.

The application was granted, and Messrs. James
H. Coleman, George H. Purser and James Betts Met-calf were named as commissioners. Mr. Eugene F. Daly appeared for Harlem Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L Interesting Steamship Case. Before Juage Monell and a Jury.

William Knowiton vs The New York and Provitence Steamship Company.—The plaintiff shipped some \$3,000 worth of goods on board one of the Providence boats to be delivered in this city. After the boat arrived at the dock in New York and had discharged her passengers and baggage, a fire broke out in a wooden shed on the dock and rapidly communicated with the boat, which was destroyed before she could be hauled off into the river. All the property on board, amounting to some \$300,000 (including plainings) was ilkawise consumed, and suit is now brought to recover the value of the loss.

The defendants interposed the staute of 1851, exempting the owners of the vessel from liability of loss resulting from fire not originating in the carelessness of the owners. It appeared upon the trial that this shed on the dock was occupied by one of the employes of the company, and that there was a stove therein with a pipe running through the roof, which was covered with tar. It was claimed that the carelessness attached to the company in relation to that building, and also, that when the fire broke out there were not sufficient hands on board the steamer to properly aid in its extinguishment.

The Court directed a nominal verdict for plaining in the sum of \$2,700.06, holding, as matter of law, that the statute of 1851 did not apply to this case and rendering it up to the General Term for a decision on that point, with the understanding that if the General Term held the statute of 1851 to apply a new trial would be the result. municated with the boat, which was destroyed be-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Two Young Highway Robbers Sent to the State Prison for Twenty Years-A Bigam-ist Sentenced to the Sing Sing Prison for Three Years-Burglars and Thieves Con

Before Recorder Hackett. BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES. Assistant District Attorney Tweed conducted the

prosecution of cases yesterday and disposed of a The Grand Jury brought in another batch of in

The Grand Jury brought in another batch of in dictments and having terminated their labors were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

Thomas Williams was tried and convicted of burghav an the second degree, he having on the 26th of November entered the dwelling bouse of Philopeon Schaffer, 430 Sixth street. The prisoner was caught in the act of attempting to take away clothing. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for seven years.

George Dickson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in stealing, on the 16th instant, a quantity of siver spoons valued at forty-three dollars, the property of the Hart Manufacturing Company. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

lars, the property of the Hart Mahnfacturing Company. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Patrick Meehan pleaded guilty to an attempt at burgiary in the third degree. On the night of the loth of December he burgiariously entered the premises of Isnac Dixon, No. 451 Greenwich street, and stole a quantity of spices valued at \$100. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Mary Mulligan, who was charged with stealing fifty dollars worth of clothing on the 12th inst., the property of Harris Goodman, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand lareny. The Recorder said he left it incument upon him to make an example of the prisoner, so as to teach domestics not to be dishonest. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Jackson (colored) charged with stealing \$250 worth of property, from the house of Dr. Krackowizer, 16 West Twenth street, on the 6th instant, was acquitted, the evidence against him being insufficient to sustain the charge.

Michael Harney, midited for robbery, was tried, and, the evidence being very slight, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The complainant, Hugh McGrau, who was very drank on the etch lissant, in Cherry street, was attacked in the street by some men and seven dollars taken from him. He

Hugh McGrau, who was very drunk on the eth instant, in Cherry street, was attacked in the street by some men and seven dollars taken from him. He could not identify the prisoner, except that he saw him in the saloon drunking.

ROSERY IN THE PIRST DELEKE.

Andrew McAlear and James McGinnas were tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree. The compaintant, was McLaughin, residing at No. 25 East Houston street, testified snat on the night of the lith inst., while he was going to a liquor saloon near by, he was assaulted and knocked down by three young men, one of whom snatched a hair vest chain, but did not succeed in getting his watch. He could only identify James McGure, who was jointly inducted with the prisoners. The prosecution proved by Nelle Davis, a young lady who walks in Crosby Street at night, that McAlear and McGinnis were in company with the other men. An officer arrested them that night for disorderly conduct, and two days after he procured the chain, which Mr. McLaughin identified, from McAlear's brother. Mr. Tweed delivered a brief but able speech upon the evidence, claiming a verdict for the people. The jury having found them guilty, the Recorder said that it seemed nard that young men should be convicted of so serious a crime as robbery; but he owed a duty to the community in view of the mans assaults which were now being perpetrated. The papers were full of accounts of daring robberles, and with a view of impressing the thieving fratering at large, more than as a punishment to the prisoners, he would sentence them to the State Prison for a period of tweaty years.

Robert McConnell was arraigned at the bar charged with bigamy. By advice of Mr. Kintzing the accused picaded guilty. The indictment charged him with marrying on the 30th of March of this year Mary Mooney, and that on the 1sth of October he was united in wellock to Catharine Curry.

Recorder Hackett in disposing of the case said the testimony showed that within a comparatively short space of time the prisoner married the two youn

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

CULT CAURHOASS—16.3 BAY.

SUFREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Before Judge Sutheriand. Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 1197. 631, 1681, 487, 1468, 1349, 1805, 1807, 1407, 703, 2119, 2108, 1783, 403. 1801, 1871, 1877, 873, 1168, 1747.

SUFREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 2.—Before Judge Ingraham. Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 564, 1636, 160, 484, 1644, 1526, 1676, 88, 1198, 416, 3674.

SUFREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 157, 241, 25, 26, 164, 181, 137, 151, 189, 203, 219, 232, 238, 242, 1213, 62, 88, 117, 132, 140, 153, 156, 165, 171, 177, 127, 129, 130, 166, 164, 186, 188, 104, 21 1, 216, 220, 4, 5, 6, 10, 88, 100, 102, 179, 192, 212, 214, 215, 222, 224.

SUFREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Bar-

227, 234.
SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Bar-nard. Call of calendar at twelve o'clock M.—Nos. 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 123, 127, 129, 93, 138, 79, 235, SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM .- Part 1 .- Before

Judge Monell. Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.— Nos. 246, 247, 863, 1151, 753, 3520, 1205, 1297, 1307, 721, 1077, 1247, 153, 1132, 1139. Marine Court—Trial. Term.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cortia Call of calendar at ten o'clock A. M.— Nos 4376, 4523, 490, 4476, 4611, 4312, 492, 4613, 4514, 4615, 4616, 4817, 4618, 4619, 4621, 4622, 4623. Part 2.— Selore Judge Aiker. Call of calendar at ten o'cioci A. M.—Nos. 4363 4221, 4610, 4601, 4553, 4624, 4623, 4627, 4628, 4629, 4630, 4631, 4632, 4633, 4634.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Reformatory Prison Commission-Sale of Police Trinkets-A Ninth Ward Hoax-Board of Health-The Trinity Christmas Chimes-The Fire Commissioners-Columbia Yacht Club Election-Death from Burns-Mis-

The following record will show the changes in the imperature of the weather for the past twenty-four icurs in compar son with the corresponding day of

cellaneous Matters.

1868, 1869, 1869, 1868, 1869, 34 M. 34 41 4 P. M. 39 66 6 A. M. 34 45 6 P. M. 36 55 9 A. M. 35 51 9 P. M. 35 56 12 M. 39 54 12 P. M. 35 56 Average temperature yesterday. 51 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 36 Yesterday morning Agnes Frear, aged nine years, New Yesterday morning Agnes Frear, aged nine years,

of No. 350 West Thirty fourth street, was run over by a baker's wagon, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, and very seriously wounded. Philip Koerner, a German, died in the Hospital

by falling down a flight of stairs at No. 138 Laurens street. His skull was fractured. Coroner Rollins was notified. A woman named Ann Myers, late of 230 Church street, died in Believue Hospital from the effects of

burns received a few days ago by her cothes taking fire from a hot stove. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Yesterday the red flag was unfuried to the rain and the breeze at the Central Police Office to warn junkmen and speculators that the quarterly sale of police truck was on. About 400 samples were soid and commanded poor prices, as the rain kept the Toodies lamily within doors.

The members of St. Cecue Lodge, No. 568, P. and A. M., assembled on Tuesday afternoon and elected the following officers:—W. M., D. L. Downing; S. W., William F. Sherwin; J. W., J. G. Pfeiffer: Treasurer, H. Tissington; Secretary, D. Graham; Trustees, Messrs. Sawyer, Cutier and Pattison.

Captain Washburn's investigations have resulted

in discovering that the story told by Adam Bam berger on Tuesday night, that he had been robbed of berger on Tuesday night, that he had been robbed of \$350 and thrown into the East river, is untrue and that the man had been laboring under a hallucina-tion. He is a brother of Bamberger who snot his amanced and himself in Seventh avenue, near Nine-teenth street, about six months ago.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt has recently presented to the Mercantile Library Association an admirable por-trait of President Grant, painted by N. B. Kittell, of this city. During the four weeks occupied in painting the portrait the artist occupied a studio in the Executive Mansion, and was favored by the President with several sittings. The portrait is half length, life size and is considered a faithful likeness of the subject.

The commissioners appointed by the Governor to Prison for the Sixth Judicial district again met at the Astor House at one o'clock yesterday; but after deliberating over two hours failed to agree on a selection, and adjourned to meet in Albanyon the 5th of January. The Sixth Judicial district comprises the Ioliowing counties:—Schuyler, Tompkins, Cordand, Chenango, Otsego and Madison.

At the regular meeting of the Columbia Yacht Club, held at their club rooms, foot of West Fiftytlemen were elected, to hold their office for the year 1870:—Commodore, C. F. Tompkins; Vice Commodore, John S. Gage; Treasurer, G. W. Osborne; Sectary, Win. W. Gage; Measurer, Benjamin F. Adams; Trostees, J. Harrington, D. F. Dyke, John Share, Wm. H. Rowe, F. J. Papst; Finance Committee, J. A. Weaver, Theunis Speer, Wm. Greenhall.

The Board of Heatth met yesterday, when a report from Dr. Harris on swill milk was read. The Saul.

from Dr. Harris on swill milk was read. The Saul resolution, to cause an inspection of all cow stables in that city and county and report. A lengthy communication from the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cracky to Animals, charging Brooklynites with drawing the milk from dying cows and putting it upon the market, was read. It will be found elsewhere.

The Fire Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, General Shaler in the chair. John Neeley, late Engineer of Engine Company No. 23, asked for a reconsideration of the decision by 24, asked for a reconsideration of the decision by which he was dropped from the rolls, or to be appointments. Marcias Mortiz offered to Committee on Appointments. Marcias Mortiz offered to furnish, gratis, an engine at the next fire with a quantity of his compound for extinguishing fires. Referred to Committee on Apparatus.

The funeral of Sarah Bedell, the wife of the distinguished philanthropist, Peter Cooper, took place at All Souls' church, corner Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, yesterday. The funeral ceremonles were conducted according to the Unitarian code, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, and there were present a large assemblage of relatives and triends, besides promi-nent men of the city, acquatutances of the venerable Mr. Cooper. The procession was imposing and the coffin and hearse sombre but elegant. The remains

Coterie was held last evening at Irving Hall. De-spite the unpropitious state of the weather there spite the unpropitious state of the weather there was a fair attendance and dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late hour. There were many devotees of Terpatchore, who had passed fifty summers, engaging in the giddy exercises of the dance with all the zeal and pleasure of their younger days. Wallace's Band supplies the music in their well known style. The arrangements, under the superintendence of a committee, was everything that could be desired.

will be performed on the bells of Trinity church, beginning at half-past two P. M.:-

 Ringing the changes on eight bells.
 Christmas Greetings—"On earth peace, good vill toward men."

S. Carol—"The Christmas Tree."

4. "The Roman Soldier and the Children of Jeru

nalem."
5. "Watchman, tell us of the Night."
6. "By Thy birth Thou Hollest Ope."
7. Carol—"Christ was born on Christmas Day."
On Christmas Day Mr. Ayinfe will ring the following programme, beginning at half-past ten o'clock

A. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight betts.

2. Carol—"Once in royal David city,"

3. Carol—"Christmasja come again."

4. Carol—"The children in the Temple."

5. Carol—"See the morning star is dwelling."

6. Carol—"Christ was born on Christmas Day."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SAVED .- Mary Fitzsimmons, a girl sixteen years of age, was taken from a low den in Greene street on Tuesday night by detectives Casey and Quinn, of O. Webl, of the Seventh precluct, yesterday at Thomas McGrath for disorderly conduct. While making the arrest the men overpowered him and assaulted him very violently. Assistance soon arrived and the men were arrested and taken before Justice Mansfield, when Web made a charge of assault against them. Both were locked up for examina

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS .- Officer Brennen, of the Second District Court squad, yesterday arrested a bookkeeper named Charles Sussdorf and arraigned bookseeper named Charles sussion and arraigned him before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, upon complaint of Isase C. Senaffer, of the firm of Shaffer & Hamilton, charged with collecting a bill of twenty-five dollars due them from one of their customers, on the 29th of November last, without authority, and appropriating the money to his own use. He denied the charge, but was committed in default of \$500 bail.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS .- MOTTIS Phillips, of No. 150 East Broadway, was jesterday committed by Justice Dodge, of Jesserson Market committed by Justice Dodge, of Jefferson Market
Police Court, upon complaint of Henry A. Merrill, of
No. 47 Walker street, charged with purchasing \$200
worth of sewing silk, which had been stolen from
him on the 12th inst., by a clerk in his employ,
named John F. Drawbridge, who was committed on
Tiesday last for the offence and gave information to
detective Casey and Quinn, of the Righth precinct,
where he had disposed of it.

TOUTHFUL TRIEVES.—John Branniff and John
Ryan, both boys, were arraigned before Justice
Dodge yesterday afternoon by an officer of the Ninth
precinct, upon complaint of John Morrison, of 55
Macdougal street, charged with stealing one, set of
harness from him on the 12th idstant, valued at

twenty-four dollars. William Howe, of 760 Green-wich street, also preferred a complaint against them, charging that on Treesday they stole one box of roup from him valued at six dollars. They ad-mitted both charges and were-committed to answer. CHARGE OF MAYHEM.—A man named James

Minor was night before last arrested by an officer of the Seventeenth precinct, and taken by him to the the Seventeenth precinct, and taken by him to the station house. The servenar in charge handed Minor over to the doorman, who at once proceeded to take the prisoner to the cells. Minor offered considerable resistance, and finally placed one of the doorman's fingers in his mouth and bit off the first joint. The doorman, John Hart by name, yesterday appeared before Josines Mansfeld, at Essex Market Pouce Court, and made a complaint against Minfor, who was held for examination in default of \$1,000 buil.

Robbert 1: A Syation House, —Sergeant Whitam W. Julka of the Thirteenth precipity police, vester-

W. Dilks, of the Thirteenth precinct police, yester w. Diks, of the Thirteenth precinct police, yesterday appeared before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, and charged a woman named Catharine Mekenna with grand larceny. The sergeant weet min the station house yesterday mining, and before taking a seat by the stove ne piaced his uniform overcoat upon a chair. While he was warming himself some one entered the house and stole the overcoat. Officer Nelson, shortly after the discovery of the loss, arrested the prisoner in Grand street with the coal in her possession. The woman was held to answer.

A Springer Education of the React of Aldermen on

A SPECIMEN BRICK.—The Board of Aldermen on Monday passed a resolution increasing the pay of police court cierks from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum, which was very liberal from the fact that they are compelled to work only twenty-lix weeks in the year—12 days—of six hours a day. The newly appointed cierks, who are to assume their arduous duties on the list of January, are already preparing themselves for the trying orden. The head clerk of a newly elected Justice on the east side of town yesterday put in an appearance at the Jefferson Market Police Coart and desired Justice Dodge to allow him to take some compliants, of which the following is a specimen, copied ceroditin:—"An old man named McCabe on Tuesday might got full of gin, went home turned himself by destroying his furniture." The fore part of the affidavit seing printed the following was appended by the cierk:—"And also abuse his wife breaking and destroying and also broke and distribute the following was appended by the cierk:—"And isso abuse his wife breaking and destroying and also broke and distribute the following. A SPECIMEN FRICK .- The Board of Aldermen on was appeaded by the cierk:—"And also abuse his wife breaking and destroying and also broke and distroyed the stove and drove his wife and Childer out in the Street, at a late Rour of night Wherefor depotent prays that he may be delt with according to Law." Isn't there room for improvement?

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE

Jersey City. RAILROADS MUST PAY TAXES. -The railroads run ning into Jersey City, as well as the Morris Canal, having been regarded by the several companies as exempt from taxaton, the Common Council took up the subject, at the instigation of the Commissioners of Appea, and adopted a resolution calling on the Corporation Attorney to collect the taxes in these cases. The railroad companies intend to appeal, and this vexed question will be then finally settled. Ex-Sheriff Midmer and the Grand Jury.—

The members of the Grand Jury and several prominent citizens of Hudson county assembled last evening, at the Philadelphia Hotel, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. John H. Midmer, excherist. On the motion of Mr. J. O. Seymour, foreman of the Grand Jury, the chair was taken by Mr. Hermann D. Busch, of Hoboken. Mr. Leon Abbeit then made a few remarks complimentary to Mr. Midmer after which he presented him, on behalf of the Grand Jury, with a massive gold watch and chain. Mr. Midmer replied in a few feeling sentences, after which the company were enterained to a bountiful supper.

A DOMESTIC CURIOSITY.—Cari Trautz, a resident of No. 63 Broome street, is the possessor of a wife of No. 63 Broome street, is the possessor of a wife and three children. Lately, according to the allegation of his sposa, he has paid more attention than law or morality allows to a widow named Whittinger. Hence Mrs. Trautz has been very uneasy in her mind for some weeks past. A day or so ago the husband and wife quarrelled on the subject and the result was that he took the children and lived with them at the widow's house. The deserted wife then caused his arrest on a charge of assault and battery. He was bailed. She obtained the children, but he declines living with her any more.

A NOTED CHARACTER IN CUSTONY.—There is now

A NOTED CHARACTER IN CUSTODY .- There is now confined in the city prison here a young man named William D. Littell, a resident of No. 75 William street, who is quite a dangerous lunatic and who figured quite prominently in the public prints during last summer on an occasion when he undertoox to force his way into the white House at Washington for the avowed purpose of assaulting President for the avowed purpose of assaulting President Grant. He was knowed down by a gentleman present, Scured and harried of to the lock-up, when the discovery was made that he was "touched" in the upper story. Evening before last he made a violent assault with a cautr on his poor aged mother, whose head he cut open for three or four inches. He was about hitting her again when a gentleman named Henry F. Kearney interfered, he nimself had his hip cut open. Officer F. Gardner soon appeared and conducted the innante to jail, But for Mr. Kearney's prompt interposition it is more than likely that Littell would have killed his mother. He will be sent to the State Asylu m as soon as possible.

SURROGATE APPOINTED .- Mr. Zebulon M. Ward yesterday received from the Governor bis appointment as Surrogate of Passalc county, for the unex-pired term, vice William Gledhill, deceased.

MASONIC ELECTION. - The following officers were elected for the ensuing year in Falls City Lodge, No. elected for the ensuing year in Falls City Lodge, No. 82, F. A. M., on Tuesday evening: —J. V. E. Fredericks, W. M.; Joseph Greaves, S. W.; Samuel Mirray, J. W.; H. B. White, treasurer; James F. Norwood, secretary.

NEARLY A RIOT occurred on Tuesday evening in

Fair street. A boy, named Edwin W. Vescelius, was set upon by a crowd of negroes and severely beaten. A police officer attempted to arrest the ring leader of the crowd, named William Wannamaker when the remainder, headed by Solomon Sisco, resisted the officer until he was compelled to draw revolver on the crowd before he could capture himan. Sisco then had the officer arrested for threat ening to shoot him. All the parties gave ball.

Trenton. APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR .- On Tuesday afternoon Governor Randolph appointed Zebulon M. Ward Surrogate of Passaic county, and James Hew-son Police Justice of the Fourth ward of the city of

ARRIVAL OF CONVICTS .-- Yesterday afternoon the ARRIVAL OF CONVIOUS.—I celebrary siteration the Sheriff of Hunterdon county converged the following criminals to the State Prison:—William Conover, burgiary, two years and six months; John Buchanan, burgiary, two years and six months; Dallas Barron, rotbery, one year.

FATAL RAHROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon

while a laborer, named Foley, was walking on the track of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, near Frankfort, he endeavored to get out of the way of two trains which were approaching from opposite directions, but was overtaken and run over by the New York train and instantly killed.

CAMP MESTING ASSOCIATION .- Yesterday a session of the Camp Meeting Association, consisting of about twenty clergymen of the Methodist church, about twenty ciergymen of the actions control, was held in this city to inaugurate arrangements for the holding of a national camp meeting near Long Branch next enumer. The association purchased a tract of and at that place which they are parceiling into lots and about offering for sale for executed excellence.

SINGULAR DEATH .- Several days ago an aged lady named Hendrickson, residing in Front street, in-flicted a slight out on her finger while dressing a chicken, but regarded the wound as trivial. A few days since symptoms of gangrene were developed, the arm became inflamed, and traces of potson in the system were revealed. The patient gradually grew worse, and died on Monday night. The belief generally is that the fowi which she was dressing had died of potson, and that the virus was con-municated to the wound by means of the knife.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

HORNIELE ACCIDENT.—A boy named Stephen Walsh, twelve years old, while playing with some companions in a distillery at Hastings, on the Hudson, last Tuesday afternoon, ellipped into a tub of boiling mash, by which he sustained shooking injuries. Although pulied out aimost immediately, portions of flesh literally fed from his body and limbs, while the unfortunate boy's sufferings were of an agontaing nature. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Transpre of Convicts.—Owing to inadequate accommodation at him Sing Prison fifty additional

accommodation at Sing Sing Prison fifty additional convicts were transferred from that institution to convicts were transferred from that institution to Auburn Prison on Tuesday. At the latter place an extension containing about 500 cells is being constructed, and a portion of this has been expeditiously prepared for the reception of those named, for whom no space remained within the crowded walls of the former prison. Among the shining criminal lights despatched to the interior, were "Stob" Smith, the veteran burglar, and Francis E. Pinto, the notionious Park Bank 10bber.

A Larges Cattle Draler.—For some time past there has been a large cattle trader in our midst, the

A LARGE CATTLE DRALER.—For some time past there has been a large cattle trader in our midst, the magnitude of whose purchases but few of our citizens realize. We refer to Mr. Joseph Alexander, of Jinions, the agent for his coust, John T. Alexander, of Jacksonville, in the same State—the largest cattle trader in the world. He came to our State the second day of the lass Bourbon County Fair, and since that time has purchased and paid for over \$250,000 worth of cattle from the interior of Kentucky, which can be vouched fer by the Northern Bauk of Paris and our own Farmers' Bank. In occupity alone Mr. Alexander has paid out \$35,000, and has additional future contracts for delivery, and our richer neighboring counties in proportion.—
Mount Sterling (Ky.) Sentinei.

MARRIAGE DESECRATION.

Law and Decency Set at Deflance.

THE DIVORCE JUGGLERS OF NEW YORK.

Divorces Procured at Short Notice.

How Evidence is Manufactured by Professional Periorers.

Much has been written concerning the loose divorce laws of Indiana, Illinois and Connecticut, and it is generally supposed that those States offer facilities for severing the marriage relation which this State refusing divorces except for the crime of the last place in which a person would apply for divorce on trivial grounds of complaint, and there is a popular idea that with all the evils which society suffers in this city the divorce business has not attained a footnoid here. This impresafforded at Western railway stations, where are equalled, if not surpassed, in this respect in New York, and any married man or woman who discovers a new affinity can here be cut loose from a ner. It is not necessary for the applicant for divorce to endure the disagreeable notonicty of publicly prosecuting his case, nor for him to even await the usually tardy process of the courts in such cases. Indeed the applicant need not ap-pear personally in the case at all, and if he prefers it and has the money to pay the fee demanded he may simply state his wishes to the procurer, who will himself make out a complaint, manufacture the necessary anidavits, push the case through the court and forward the applicant a decree of divorce in an incredibly short period.

There is probably no more complete system of fraud and outrage in existence than some of the divorce procuring concerns of this city. It is not to be inferred that every lawyer who is particularly successful in procuring divorces is a knave, for respectable attorneys are very careful how they proceed in such cases, and do not take them without good evidence of the truthfulness of the complaint made by the applicant. But there is a class of men who make a regular business of procuring divorces, who keep about them a retinue of professional perjurers to manufacture evidence, and who will get a decree of divorce for any person at short notice. Not only are false affidayits made out, but judicial signatures are forged, and, in nine cases out of ten, the credulous applicant receives for his money a decree of divorce which will not stand a moment when disputed by regular legal proceedings. Scarcely a day passes without the publication of suits setting aside such regaiar legal proceedings. Scarcely a day passes without the publication of suits setting aside such fraudulent divorces; but these form a very small portion of the divorces; but these form a very small portion of the divorces; but these form a very small portion of the divorces; a divorce, also, in preference to making a fight, unless money or the possession of caniform is involved. The divorce procurer does not care witather the decree be valid or not. He agrees to get a decree for a certain sum of money, and does not trouble himself about subsequent counter proceedings unless there is a chance for another see. Should there be an investigation the parties represented as witnesses in the adiabits can never be found, for the signatures are all bogus, and the defendant must content intusely with getting the decree set aside, without the satisfaction of punishing the perpenditors of the outrage.

There is one class of applicants, however, who are always farmaned by the procurer with a genume divorce. This incides married persons who may be still living together, and whose position may be still living in New York, generally insist upon naving a divorce in conformity with the laws of the State, and are willing to pay the procurer a sum sunfectedly large to induce him to work up the case, and the means employed by the procurer hootalming a valid divorce.

First is the ausband who is convinced of his wife's

class, and the means employed by the procurer in obtaining a valid divorce.

First is the ausband who is convinced of his wife's infidelity, but has no positive evidence of criminality on her part, and applies to the procurer to make a free man of him. The procurer details detectives, who are always kept at hand for such cases, to watch the suspected wife, and, maily, if the husband's suspicious are just, the guitty pair are caught in flagrantic detects. If however the woman be only indiscreet, and is simply diring, the detectives are prepared to swear that they windessed criminal conduct on her part, and will ingeniously manufacture out of circumstances favoring suspicion positive affidavits of guitt impossible to disprove in court. There is no doubt that many cases have occurred where a Jealous husband has been divorced upon the conviction of his wife of adultery when she was perfectly innocent, the procurer perpetrating this outrage upon both parties merely to make his fee.

Next is the wife who desires a divorce, but has no

was perfectly innocent, the procurer perpetrating this outrage upon both parties merely to make his fee.

Next is the wife who desires a divorce, but has no rounds of suspicton that her husband is unfaithful. She may be in love with another man, or may have no other reason for separation than the ordinary troubles of the married state. She communicates wish a divorce procurer, and if prepared to pay handsomely is assured that the divorce will be obtained. The unsuspecting husband may be perfectly upright in his conduct, and so respectable in all his associations that no suspicious circumstances can be discovered to weave into evidence of adultery, and the procurer sends a fascinating woman to entrap him. She is besuttint, accomplished, and apparently a very paragon of propriety. She plays her gaine with consummate adroitness, and sooner or later invoives the man in a train of circumstances which enable the procurer to convict him of adultery. The decree of divorce is issued by the court and the unfortunate hasband is left to pay the bills and meditate upon the baseness of mankind.

These cases are among the least villanous operations of the regular divorce procurer, and divorce thus obtained cannot be set aside. Fortunately they are comparatively few in number, but the other class of divorces includes innumerable cases and invoives a complete system of perjury and forgery from beginning to end. To litustrate:

Mrs. John Smith, residing in New York, writes to the divorce procurer that her husband has ill-treated her, that she suspects him of adultery, and that she wants a divorce. The procurer replies that if she will forward a formal complaint, accompanied by a certain sam of money and pay another amount upon the divorce being obtained ner wishes shall be grailed. Next mail brings the complaint to the procurer who calls in his professional perjuders and acquaints thein with the contents of the complaint, if, nowever, it is not strong enough the procurer makes out another, forges the signature of Mrs. Smith, and

Sworn to before me, this — day of ——, , plaintiff, against , defendant.

swer to the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

The signature as plaintiff's attorney is also begus in this case, and the preliminary documents thus manulactured having been sent to the referre, the hired tools of the proquers go before the referre, the hired tools of the proquer gives a bogus name to the referre and has a slip of paper inside his has, bearing the dates mensioned in the complaint, so as to make no instates. As he makes his statement be keeps an eye on the memorandum in his hat and is thus enabled to tell a straight story. Three or four of such rascals having made adidavits corresponding with the complaint the referee, who, perhaps, may be acting in good faith, sums up the evidence with a recommendation and the case goes to the court, when, the defendant not appearing, the decree of divorce is immediately issued. Before any record is made of the decree the procurer makes sure of his fee, and then forwards the decree to the complainant, who knows hothing of the octals of the suit. In some cases the divorce proceedings are not placed on record at all uniess the applicant for divorce personally attends to it. Thus, in less than a month, Mrs. Smith gets her divorce and imagines that

she is perfectly free; but if the husband, upon discovering the affair makes an appeal, he will have very little difficulty in getting the decree set aside. The bogus witnesses, however, cannot be found, and if the divorce procurer is required to produce them he can manufacture just as many as affidavits as a may need to relieve himself from the dilemms. The witnesses give some boarding house as their place of residence, and as it is impossible for the proprietors of such places to always remember the names of their boarders, there is not much probability of the fraud being proved to its fuliest extent.

But there is still a more profound depth of villany into which some of these procurers dive. Where applications for divorce are based upon complished of abandonment or cruel treatment it is necessary to get the decree from some court in Connecticut, Indiana or lilmois. Chicago is the favorite place for such operations although indianapolis and New Haven are extensively patronized. A party in New Jersey applying to a New York procurer for a divorce must have the evidence taken before a New Jersey referee. The procurer in this instance not only manufactures bours affidavits but concects a bogus referee's report and forwards to New Haven Chicago and indianapolis a mass of documents which do not contain a single genuine signature except that of the complainant. By means of similar trickers the court before which the case comes up is satisfied of the reliability of the documents, and a decree is issued divorcing parties who may never have been in the State where the divorce is granted. A messenger is generally sent to New Haven with the documenta, but those going to Indianapolis and Chicago are forwarded by main unless beculiar circumstances make it necessary to personally engineer the case.

As before stated, in many instances of divorces thus frandinently obtained, the defendant may nave been guilty, and, consequently, does not contest the matter; but if some of these cases were to be energetically investigated it

A HIGH PRESSURE DIVORCE CASE.

The Patent System-Hoosier Manœuvres in

the Execlaior State. The case of Welton vs. Welton, a rather singular divorce case, came up yesterday in the Supreme

Court, before Judge Barnard, for ventilation.

A divorce was obtained in one case against the A divorce was obtained in one case against the defendant the process having been served by advertisement under an order inade by Judge Sutherland. It is now sought to open the decree on the ground that to the knowledge of the planning the defendant was a resident of this city at the time of the application to advertise, and that, with due diligence, she might have been served personally. Among the embarrassments urged against opening the decree was the fact that the plaintift has since married into a "birthly respectable family."

Judge Barnard took the papers in the case, reserving his decision.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS. CITY COURT.

Called a Thief.

Refore Judge Thompson, Herman A. Koehler vs. William Manpet.—In unit action the plaintiff was awarded \$100 as damages on account of the defendant having, as he alleged, called him a thief in the presence of a large number of witnesses.

A Run Over Accident.

Margaret McNalley vs. Thomas J. Walsh.—Plain-

tiff brought suit to recover \$1,000 damages for injuries received by being knocked down and run

over by a wagon, alleged to be owned by defendant. The accident occurred on the 24th of last June, on the corner of Goid street and Myrtie avenue, when plaintiff was run over by a wagon alleged to have been driven by an employe of the defendant. The plaintiff is a married woman, and when the accident occurred she was crossing the street with a child in her arms, and the wheel of the wagon passed over her right leg, inflicting severe injuries. The answer of the defendant was a general dealful. KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS. Burglars Sentenced.

George B. Morgan and T. C. Moore were taken cetore the Court yesterday for trial, having been in

dicted for burgiariously entering the residence of Mr. A. Lyons. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment in Kings County Pententhary for the term of four years, eleven months and twenty-nine days each. BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE. ers and one of the patrolmen of his precinct ar-rested George Brown and John Cunningham on Taesday night, on a charge or breating into and robbing a jewelry store in Fulton avenue, on the night of the 15th inst. They were locked up to answer. ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS .- Captain Pow-

THE CONDITION OF MR. SWEENEY .- Mr. Daniel M. Sweeney, the broker who was waylaid and robbed in Nevins street, near Livingston, while on his way in Nevins street, near Livingston, while on his way home on Tuesday night, is in a precarious condition. He has three severe cuts upon the head and one on the mouth, it is believed his skull is slightly fractured, though he was sonsible yesterday. He says he has no recollection of the arial; further than being suddenly assaulted and knocked down insensible. He had in his possession about \$4,000 in money and checks to the amount of \$5,000, all of which were stolen. The robbery was undoubtedly well planned, the thieves knowing Mr. Sweeney was in the habit of carrying home large sums of money. A gentleman who rode up on the Fulion avenue car on Tuesday night said he noticed three men in a butcher's day right said he noticed three men in a butcher's cart driving near the car from the ferry to Hoyt street. The men in this cart were watching the movements of Mr. Sweeney, and at the proper time for them to avoid detection pounced upon him. There is no clue as yet to the thieves.

LOYG ISLAND.

Found.-The mail bags reported missing from Hicksville station, Long Island Hallroad, on Saturday last, nave been found in the General Post Office, New York, and returned to Huntington. They were carried through by mistake.

A New Lighthouse.—A fixed white light, illumin-

ating the entire horizon, is to be shown from the tower recently built on Little Gull Island, eastern tower recently built on Little Gull Island, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. The fourth order ignt is to be withdrawn. The building consists of a gray granite tower, surmounted by a lantern, painted black and connected with the keeper's dwelling, of red sand stone and granite trimmings. The dwelling is two stories high, with Mansard roof. The light should be seen from a vessel fifteen and a quarter mautical miles distant. During thick or foggy weather a fog signal, consisting of a syren, operated by steam, will be sounded for five seconds, at intervais of twenty-five seconds. The beil now used as a fog signal will not be withdrawn; and in case of any deragement of the machinery of the steam signal will be used as a substitute.

THE NEW YORK LIBERAL CLUB.

Lecture by Dr. A. Doual on the "Glacial formation of the Earth,"
The New York Liberal Club last night held its

tenth meeting at its rooms, No. 23 Third avenue. After the transaction of some routine business the President called upon Dr. A. Doual to read a paper on "The Giscial Formations of the The gentleman, before taking up his subject, begged to be excused from reading, and at once proceeded to deliver his remarks extempora neously. It was only, he said, some forty or fifty years since that glaciers began to awaken the attention of scientific men. Glaciers were found in the higher valleys of various mountain chains. It approached from below. The first evidence of their existence was to be found in the presence of a brook of turbid, greenish water, which was followed by the appearance of walls, evidence of their existence was to be found in the presence of a brook of turbid, greenish water, which was followed by the appearance of walts, averaging from fifty to one hundred feet in height. At more or legs distance from this wail would be found the glacter, which varied in color, sometimes being blue, sometimes a beautiful green and sometimes a duller green, according to the condition of the sky at the time of witnessing it. The scientific analysis of glacters was commenced by a Swiss scientist, who was goon joined by others, among the first of whom was Professor Agassiz. The lecturer then gave some of the results of these investigations, referring more particularly to the establishment of the fact that they owed their origin to the snow which fell almost constantly at high to the snow which fell almost constantly at high the where they were not now to be found. The arge lakes in Northern Italy were formed by glactera by which the basins had in former years been filled. The coast of Norway owed its peculiar construction to the action of glacters, and traces of them had also been found in Southern France, Spain. Turkey, Greece, and even the United States. The southernmost traces in this country were law Vancouver Island, on the Pacific coast and South Carolina on the Atlantic side. Professor Agassiz had claimed that portions of Brazil, along the banks of the Amazon, owed their construction to the action of glacters, but the lecturer denied this fact, and spent some time in showing the improbability of such being the case. In concluding his lecture Or. Donal referred to neshed on with the formation and peculiarities of these floating islands of ice.